#### WARDEN PATTEN'S BANK BOOK

Facts Coming Out About the Queer Manipulation of a Check for \$9,070.72.

When It Was Asked What the Captain Had to Show for the Prison Funds He Presented a Check Less than a Week Old.

The Democratic Expert "Quizzed" on the Warden's Style of Book-Keeping.

Quick Work by the Hospital Committee That Went to Investigate Charges Against the Southern Asylum at Evansville.

PRISON COMMITTEE TAKES A RECESS. Investigation at Jeffersonville Stopped at an Interesting Point Until Wednesday.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Feb. 4.-The legislative committee continued its investigation of the Prison South in the short session this morning. For the first time during the week the committee began work at the hour to which it had adjourned, the Democrats finding an imaginary advantage in the temporary absence of Representative Lindemuth and Senators Boord and Loveland, who had been working very hard and late the night These three members in a little later. In the meantime Senator McManus and Representative Newhouse demonstrated their ability to conduct successful cross-examinations. The proceedings have assumed the clearly-defined form of a prosecution and defense, the Republican members of the committee representing the State and the Democrats, with the exception of one or two, being arrayed in the warden's defense. This attitude of the minority was forced on them on the first day of the sitting of the committee by Senator Griffith's resolution, which required all complaints against the prison management to be made and concluded before the defense should begin, and by the passive attitude of the Democrats, who not only withheld any information in their possession, but encouraged and aided the warden in a system of obstruction

The first witness examined this morning was John Horne, a former director. He was connected with the prison during the early part of Warden Patten's administration, and had observed an improvement in the prison under him. He thought the warden had been much too lenient in his treatment of prisoners, but had himself been present at the infliction of only one punishment, which was when Patten first took charge of the prison. Victor H. Lyons, county surveyor and civil engineer of Jeffersonville, testified that the sanitary condition of the prison has recently been improved by the construction of the sewer, for which there was a special appropriation by the Legislature of 1891. This fact had not been controverted at any stage of the evidence. At this point Senators Loveland and Boord and Representative Lindemuth appeared, having been detained in Louisville by the train.

THE EXPERT ON THE STAND. Martin Fleener, the Democratic expert, was the next witness, and testified that he and Mr. Coons had not yet completed their examination and statement of the financial condition of the prison as shown by the books. Whatever statements they might make, he said, would have to be from the book entries without reference to or being verified by the vouchers. During the early part of Patten's administration the books were in a confused condition, he said, but in the last three years they were more businesslike. As far as the experts had examined the books without comparison with the vouchers, there seemed to be a hitherto undiscovered credit due the warden of \$543.21 in the accounts of his first year. Other small errors were mentioned. The witness alluded to the totals of receipts and expenditures of the prison during Warden Patten's administration and of the several funds as they will more fully appear in the statements bereafter to be filed. A notable feature of the testimony was that the books showed warden had not charged himself with interest on any of the funds in his hands or under his control. Expert Fleemer said that the item of 381.91 profit on hogs sold in May, 1892, as testified to by Mr. Ewing, had not been credited on the books until Oct. 24, 1892; that of the money on hand to be accounted warden, consisted of a check drawn W. D. Patton, prison contractor, in favor of the warden on the First National Bank of Jeffersonville and dated Jan. 24, 1893.

The expert said he had made no invessigation to learn whether or not there was any money in the First National of Jeffersonville to the credit of contractor Patton to cover the amount of the check, or any part of it. Thereupon, in response to a question by Senator Loveland, Warden Patten sent for his bank-book. When produced it showed that the check had not been deposited until Jan. 20, six days after its date. On further questioning the Warden admitted that the check itself had never been deposited, in fact, but that the deposit of \$9,070,72, as shown by the bank-book, on Jan. 30, was made by an acceptance and another check which he had received from Patton, the contractor, in lieu of the original check. This strange transaction was not further looked into. the committee adjourning to meet again next Wednesday at 1 o'clock.

# HOSPITAL SCANDAL FLUNKED.

Trustees Guilty of but Very Little, an Open Sewer Being the Cause of the Charges.

Special to the Inmanapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 4.-The House and Senate committees of the Legislature, sent here to investigate the charges of fraud and corruption made by a number of citizens of the county against trustees Rahm and Wertz, concluded their investigation late this evening. J. P. Faulkner, a colored man whose name appears on one of the affidavits accompanying the memorial to the Legislature, was put on the stand. He startled the committee by flatly announcing that he did not sign the affidavit in question, and that his name as it appeared thereon was a forgery. It developed that he had signed an affidavit to the effect that Dr. Wertz had cashed an order for him and not a voucher, as he claims the affidavit sent to the Legislature contains. Daniel Parker, another colored man, whose name is appended to one of the affidavits. created a decided ripple of interest. He admitted that he signed the paper, but said that Terry induced him to do it by promising that he should have a part of the contract in the spring for sodding the hospital grounds. He said that Terry went with him before ex-City Attorney Browniee, and

It appeared that Mr. J. M. Terry was the prime mover against the hospital management, and that his antagonism grew out of the monstrous sewer outrage, which has been a menace and a disgrace to the community for months. Mr. Terry made one point that bordered on the sensational. He stated that he had been threatened by lawyer James T. Walker, attorney for Mr. with a prosecution for libel if he sent or had sent any petition or charges to the Legislature charging Rahm with malfeasance or dishonest conduct while acting as trustee. He stated that Mr. Walker wrote him a postal asking him to come to his office. He went and Walker then made the statements which he took to be threats. Mr. Terry stated that the memor-ial placed before the Legislature by Repre-

that the latter made out the affidavit and

he [Parker] signed it.

present fight was all for the purpose of getting that question before the Legislature. It transpired that Dr. Wertz had shaved orders in two instances, but did it because the parties were needing money, which is always a note-shaver's hold on his victim, and regarded it as an especial favor. It was shown that Mr. Rahm's mules had been used in the improvement of the grounds, but that the mules were hired to the contractor the same as to anyone

### WILD RUMORS FLYING ABOUT.

Recent Action of the Pennsylvania Said to Portend a Big Strike.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SEYMOUR, Ind., Feb. 4.-This morning Agent J. W. Stratton, of the P., C., C. & St. L. Railroad Company in this city, refused to receive any more freight for transportation. A blockade is given as the reason for not receiving it. Those who have noticed the weekly report of the number of cars transported over that road since the first of the year say that the number of cars handled so far this year is far short of those handled last year, and the company at that time showed no signs of a blockade. There is a rumor here among the railroad men that there is a strike threatening on the Pennsylvania lines and that the company is using every precaution not to be stuck with any perishable treight when it shall take place, if it should. Several empty engines have passed through here to-day, on their way to Indianapolis, and it was given out that they will be run in the round-house until the matter between the men and the company shall be settled. Just what the trouble is no one is at liberty to say.

Madison, Ind., Feb. 4.- The business men and shippers of Madison are indignant on account of the following order from Columbus, O., addressed to all Pennsylvania agents, a copy of which has been received by Agent Sappington, of the P., C., C. & St.

... at this place: Upon receipt of this notice, and until you re-ceive further instructions on the subject, you will decline to receive in freighthouse or in cars on track freight of any description, including live stock, dressed beef and perishable freight, of all kinds in car-loads or less than car-loads for transportation over these lines to any point thereon, or to points on other roads, excepting only shipments of coal, coke, iron ore and limestone, which can be received and forwarded as heretofore. The reasons for this are imperative and the order must be strictly enforced. Please see that shippers at your station and all others interested are fully advised of this order.

D. T. MCCABE. Columbus, Ind., Feb. 4.—On account of the suspension of all freight business on the Pennsylvania line here, the cerealine mill closed down to-night, and will not resume operations until freight traffic is resumed. This is one of the largest factories in the State, and a large number of hands are out of employment. The railroad company claims there is a freight blockade on the Chicago division. Eleven freight crews from this division were to-day transferred to the Chicago division. Fears of a strike are entertained by many.

Rates on Imported Tin-Plate. CHICAGO, Feb. 4.-Chairman Midgley, of the Western Freight Association, has issued a ruling in regard to the use of proportional rates on imported tin-plate. Some time ago a rate of 1250 cents per hundred pounds from Mississippi river crossings to southwestern Missouri river points on tinplate shipments via Newport News and Baltimore was authorized on the application of the Kanawha Dispatch and the Continental line, addressed to the Chicago & Alton road. The latter road had acquired the right to make rate by a notice duly filed and acted upon. Subsequently the Grand Trunk applied for the use of the same rate in connection with shipments via Portland, Me., and Montreal, and the anthority was granted. Then the Rock Island requested the privilege of making the same proportional rate on tin plate destined to Omaha and Council Bluffs. The authority was given, but was restricted to imports via Newport News and Baltimore. It afterward transpired that the other lines were applying the rate on offerings at Mississippi river crossings destined to Missouri river points, when imported via Philadelphia. Consequently a ruling was asked for. In deciding the question Chairman Midgley says that the proportional rate of 1212 cents may be used on deliveries of tin-plate imported via any Atlantic port, on the written application of the initial seaboard line. Inasmuch as the Kanawha Dispatch and the Continental line are at liberty to quote rates at their discretion to East St. Louis on shipments destined beyond, other lines from the seaboard should be equally free to quote rates from their seaport to the Mississippi river crossings. In case they should do so Midgley decides that lines in the Western Freight Association may accept their agreed proportions of such published proportional rates on tin-plate shipments destined to the Missouri river and beyond.

In Jall Instead of on the Way to Europe. NEW YORK, Feb. 4.-Louis L. Levy, president of the defunct Union Life Insurance Association, is in Ludlow-street jail to-day. He was arrested last night on information given by David McClure, who is the receiver of the association. McClure alleged that Levy is about to sail for Europe, and had his trunks taken on board the Etruria preparatory to his departure to day. Much money had been drawn to the order of Levy, and there was \$90,000 to be paid in death claims, while the assets were only \$55,000. McClure says that Levy admitted to him that he was short in his accounts. and promised to refund, but had failed to do so. Hence, when he heard he was about to leave for Europe, he took action.

This ruling is effective from and after Feb. 6.

### Stamboul's Record.

STOCKTON, Cal., Feb. 4.—President Shippee, of the Stockton Trotting Association, says there is no truth in a story from Sacramento that Stamboul's record of 2:0712, made here, was false, and that he trotted no better than 2:16. Shippee says Campbell, the author of the story, was not in the timer's stand until after Stamboul passed the first quarter. could not have caught the as the official timers did. He says the whole matter is to be investigated by the board of appeals for the Pacific coast on demand of the Stockton association, and proofs supporting the record will be made.

### Dr. Graves at Liberty.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 4.-Dr. Thatcher Graves, who, a little over a year ago, was convicted of poisoning Mrs. Josephine Barnaby, of Providence, R. I., and was sentenced to be hanged, but subsequently granted a new trial, was released from the penitentiary to-day, and arrived in Denver late this evening. He came here for the purpose of furnishing bail pending a re-hearing of his case. Immediately upon his arrival the formality of furnishing bonds was gone through with, and the Doctor was allowed his freedom. The amount of bail given was \$5,000. Dr. Graves is hale and hearty, and does not show any traces of his long imprisonment.

"Stormy" Jordan in Trouble Again. REOKUK, Is. Feb. 4.- The irrepressible "Stormy" Jordan was brought before Judge Woolson yesterday in the federal court on a charge of failing to cancel the internal revenue stamps on liquor barrels and kegs. He pleaded not guilty, and when asked if he wanted a lawyer, insultingly answered that he had no money to buy a lawyer with. Judge Woolson severely reprimanded him for this language. Jordan is the notorious violator of the lowa law, against whom more than \$30,000 in fines are outstanding. He formerly conducted a saloon in Ottomwa, which he called "The Road to Hell." His case was continued.

Natural Gas in Texas. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 4.-While workmen were employed yesterday in drilling an artesian well on the ranch of William Fletcher, in Nueces county, a tremendous flow of natural gas was struck. One of the workmen thoughtlessly lighted a match, and instantly there was a territic explosion. The workmen escaped injury. The blaze rose to a height of eighty feet and illumisentative Hay, of Warrick county, had | nated the country for miles around at night. been in his hands several days, and that he The superstitious Mexicans of that section secured a part of the names. He had no had never seen such a sight before, and grievance against the trustees other than | many thought the millennium had come. that caused by their neglect to properly | They flocked to the scene and spent the

# PLANS OF THE GLASS TRUST

Something of the Monster Concern to Be Developed at Alexandria.

President Catlin, of the United States Glass Company, Says Nine Factories Will Be Merged Into Une in the Indiana Gas Town.

Pitiful Condition of Thirty-Five Orphan Children in the Muncie Home.

An Ancient Wabash County Murder Recalled by the Death of the Murderer -- Sudden Deaths Resulting from Heart Failure.

ALEXANDRIA'S GREAT LUCK. The United States Glass Trust Will Con-

centrate Nine Factories There. OTTAWA, Ill., Feb. 4.-President Catlin, of the United States Glass Company, made an important statement this evening as to the future workings of that company. Said he: "It is true we have been figuring on a great many changes, and have at last decided upon a plan of action. We have been granted the natural-gas franchise on several thousand acres of land at Alexandria in the natural-gas belt in Indiana. The promoters of the new town have also given us several acres of land on which to locate our factories, and we shall at once begin the erection of a tank-house furnace at this point. One tank will be erected this summer and put in operation with the opening of the fall of 1893 trade. Another will be built during the spring of 1894, and we expect to make these works the central figure of the United States Glass Company's industries. Perhaps the most unfortunate condition of affairs is the fact that we are obliged to abandon several of our works. All that is movable of the factories at Bowling Green, Zanesville, Ravenna, O., Wellsboro and Blossburg, Pa., Durhamville, Dunbarton, Dunbart Bay and Clyde, N. Y., will be abandoned. This will, of course, concentrate a great many laborers at the new town of Alexandria. which was started about a year ago and now has over four thousand population. In addition to the franchise and realty grantings already mentioned, we have been given side-tracks to three trunk lines of railroads and many other advantages that make the move a necessity with us."

MUNCIE ORPHANS' HOME SCANDAL, Health Officers Discover Thirty-Five Half-Starved Children with Sore Eyes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 4.-A sensational discovery has been made by the county health officers in this city at the Delaware County Orphans' Home, just north of this city. Two years ago a new brick building was erected by the county at a cost of several thousand dollars and Mrs. Emma Bidwell was installed as matron. She was to receive 35 cents per capita to clothe and feed the unfortunate children, and soon thirty-five little ones between the ages of four and fourteen were placed in her charge. It now appears that she conducted the home with a view to getting out of it all she could, exercising her crafty genius to that end. As a result a most deplorable state was revealed to the health officers. Mrs. Baidwin has been superseded by Mrs. Hannah Chapman, of Lafavette. The new matron found a terrible state of affairs existing at the home and summoned County Health Officer Dr. Cowing and City Health Officer Dr. Jackson, who, with Dr. Driscoll, made a thorough examination. The children were found in a half clad condition, with an epidemic of sore eyes prevailing. The sanitary condition of the home was wretched. The building was filled with deadly sewer gas, and the house was filthy and dirty. The physicondition of the little unfortunates showed a lack of attention bordering close to criminal negligence. Many of the children are in a pitiable condition with sore eyes, and many have the appearance of having been half starved. Most of them are covered with vermin. The home was also found nearly devoid of furniture, old wooden benches being used instead of chairs. The discovery caused much indignation among our charitable people of Muncie. The home has been placed under an entire new management, and hereafter the matron will be paid a salary and the board of directors pay for the maintenance of the orphans.

STRICKEN WITH HEART FAILURE. Suden Death of H. J. Webster, of Waynetown, While Reading a Paper.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 4.-H. J. Webster, an honored resident of this county, died suddenly at his home in Waynetown. He was reading a newspaper when he was suddenly seized with dropsy of the heart, and died in a short time. The funeral will take place Monday. Interment in the Masonic Cemetery, near this city, under the auspices of the Odd-fellows. Mr. Webster was born in Ohio over seventyfive years ago, and came to this county in 1847. He has also resided a short time at Urbana, Ill. He was recorder of Montgomery county from 1861 to 1869, and was a member of the Christian Church. He leaves a wife and five children-William H. Webster and Mrs. J. M. Bishop, of this city; Charles and Albert Webster, of Marion, and Mrs. Minnie H. Hudson, of

#### Alvin, Tex. Doctor Rodgers's Sudden Death.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 4.-Dr. William R. Rodgers died very suddenly last night while making a call near his home at Shideler Station, north of Muncie. While at the patient's house the doctor was suddenly attacked with heart failure and died while being taken to his home. Dr. Rodg. ers was one of Delaware county's wellknown and popular physicians. The remains will be taken to Milroy, Rush county, for burial Monday.

BARNEY ABBOTT'S SLAYER DEAD. "Old Johnny" Dixon, Who Was Re-Employed by the Wabash After Doing Time in Prison.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., Feb. 4.-John Dixon, known in this vicinity as "Old Johnny." who for twenty years was in the employ of the Wabash railroad, and who died yesterday in the railroad hospital, thirteen years ago shot and killed Barney Abbott in this city. "Old Johnny" was at the time a bridge watchman at the crossing of the Wabash and Big Four roads, and becoming involved in a drunken quarrel with Abbott. who had come to his little shanty, shot him through the neck, inflicting a wound which proved fatal in half an hour. Dixon was arrested, though in his maudlin condition he did not realize what had happened. He was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to seven years in the Michigan City prison. He served three years of his sentence and was then pardoned. He took a day. place with the Wabash road again as flagman at a street crossing in Detroit, and for ten years has held the position, coming to the hospital to die. "Old Johnny" was a good-natured man, but a slave to whisky, which was chiefly responsible for the tragedy in the little bridge shanty on the night of July 8, 1879. At the time of his

death Dixon was just seventy-one years old. Fight Over a Million-Dollar Will.

Special to the Indianapolis Journa'. SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 4.-Edward B. Reynolds, of this city. has been appointed administrator of the estate of his uncle, the late John Reynolds, who resided in the country near Terre Coupee. The estate is valued at \$1,000,000, and Mr. Reynolds will be required to furnish bond to that amount. The will left by the deceased left the bulk of his property to two brothers, Ethan S. and James. This will was broken recently in the Circuit Court

judge. Judge Lowry, of Fort Wayne, of-ficiated. A motion for a new trial was made by the defendants, Ethan and James, but it was not granted. They will carry the case to the Supreme Court. Those principally interested in the case are: Walter M. Howland, of Chicago; Hon. John R. Foster, of Kansas City; Mrs. Will-jam Gish and Mrs. A. B. France, of this city. Attorney Harris, of Indianapolis, conducted the case for the plaintiffs.

Decision for the Republican-Elect. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Feb. 4.-At the November election the official count gave Heber Stoddard. Republican, a plurality of Sover Joseph Sego, Democrat, candidate for re-election. The election was contested before the County Commissioners, they deciding they could not go behind the returns. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court, and to-day Judge Gillett rendered his decision affirming the action of the election boards in each case. The action of the election boards being unanimous, the Judge held he had no power to change it, whether right or wrong. A judgment of onster was rendered against Sheriff Sego. The Democrats will appeal to the Supreme Court.

#### Nonunion Switchmen Assaulted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 4. - A report has reached here that the returning Chicago railway switchmen who filled the places of the Lake Erie strikers in this city for a few days were attacked, both in Peru and Michigan City, while en route home Wednesday, and that they were severely injured. The railroad men along the Lake Eric & Western road were notified that the nonunion men were coming, and they laid for them. The men would have been roughly handled here only for the strict guard kept by the officers. The whole crowd is said to be in jail at Michigan City.

The Judge and the Saloon-Keeper.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., Feb. 4.-Special Judge Cowgill, presiding in the Wabash Circuit Court during the illness of Judge Shively, is proving himself a terror to evil-doers. John Grossenbacher, a saloon-keeper indicted by the grand jury for selling liquor to minors, pleaded guilty and expected to cape with a light fine to-day, but Jud Cowgili called for the affidavit and finding that Grossenbacher had sold whisky to his (Judge Cowgill's) grandson, imposed a fine of \$40 and costs, amounting to \$65, on the astonished German.

Cicero Looking for an Increase. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CICERO, Ind., Feb. 4.—The new gas-well, drilled by the citizens of Cicero for manufacturers, came in to-day, and proves to be a "gusher." The field here has not been drained by pipe-lines, and wells now drilled in show as strong pressure as those drilled in the early opening of the field, four years ago. Another well will be commenced at once, and gas will be furnished to manufacturers locating in this place. From present indications the town will more than double its present population in the next four months.

Delaware County a Field of Ice.

Special to the Indiapapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Feb. 4.—Delaware county is one solid glare of ice from three to five inches thick, and several farmers came to Muncie from the surrounding country today on ice-skates. Last night several parties were enjoyed in a very rare manner. The festive young people would dance in the parlors for a while and then adjourn to the yard and enjoy ice skating. Wild game is being starved to death, excepting where the generous farmers feed them from the granaries. The mercury dropped 23 degrees here in seven hours last

Decision Against a Bank Cashier. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Feb. 4.-At the late session of the grand jury an effort was made to examine the books of the banks in this city to list the depositors for taxation. George F. Bartholomew, cashier of the Farmers' National Bank, refused to show the books of that institution. Judge Gillett to-day held that the grand jury had authority to make such demand, and fined the cashier \$50 for contempt of court. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

Action of Montgomery County Fair Board. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 4.- The directors of the Montgomery County Fair Association met to-day and passed resolutions upholding the old State Board of Agriculture, and petitioning the Legislature to repeal the law to establish a new board. The directors decided to give \$2,100 in premiums next fall, and to have colt races every day.

Cushed to Death by a Sawlog. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LEBANON, Ind., Feb. 4.-Alonzo Clark. aged twenty-five, undertook to transport a huge sawlog to this city this morning. The

weight of it broke his wagon down, pinning him under the log. where he lay for an hour before rescued. He died from his miuries soon afterwards.

Indiana Notes. Mrs. Eliza Powell, a pioneer of Wabash, died Friday, aged seventy-one. The dry kiln at the Neff washing-ma-

chine factory, at Cowan, Delaware county, was destroyed by fine Friday evening. Loss, \$2,000; no insurance. Steve Owens, of Bedford, having served a number of terms in the penitentiary, 18 again in the hands of the officers. He had been allowed liberty on good behavior, but got into a cutting scrape with Dick Thomp-

ORIGIN OF A FAMOUS MOTTO. Go About Your Business Was an Inscription

on an English Clock.

The following account of the origin of a well-known motto for a timepiece, whether true or false, is worth recording: Some years ago a new clock was made to be placed in the Temple Hall; when finished. the clock-maker was desired to wait on the Benchers of the Temple, who would think of a suitable motto to put under the clock. He applied several times, but without getting the desired information, as they had not determined on the inscription. Continuing to importune them, he at last came when the old Benchers were met in the Temple Hall, and had just sat down to

The workman again requested to be informed of the motto; one of the Benchers. who thought the application ill-timed, and who was fonder of eating and drinking than inventing original mottoes, testily replied: "Go about your business." The mechanic, taking this for an answer to his question, went home and inserted at the bottom of the clock: "Go about your business," and placed it on the Temple Hall, to the great surprise of the Benchers, who, upon considering the circumstance, agreed that accident had produced a better motto than they could think of, and ever since the Temple clock has continued to remind the lawyers and the public to go about their

Movements of Steamers.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 4.—The Suevia, from Hamburg, for New York, burst her high pressure cylinder last Sunday. The engineer repaired the damage sufficiently to enable the steamer to reach this port to-

BROWHEAD, Feb. 4.-Signaled: Aurania. from New York, for Liverpool. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.-Arrived: Naronnic. from New York. NEW YORK, Feb. 4 .- Arrived: Stuttgart,

from Bremen.

Not Benighted Heathen. Philadelphia Record.

It is a mistaken idea that the Sandwich Islanders are tattooed savages. Honoiniu is lighted by electricity; nearly every leading family in the town has its telephone, and trolley cars spinning along her sunlit avenues will only be a matter of a little

#### Bad Case Cured. Washington Post.

It has been demonstrated that the most aggravated case of mugwumpery can be successfully treated. The Providence Journal has been entirely cured of the habit, and at one time it had about reached here, the case being tried before a special | the delirium tremens stage of the disease.

## TREATING WITH HAWAIIANS

Secretary of State Foster Holds Two Conferences with the Annexationists.

The Commissioners Pleased with Their Warm Reception and Confident Their Mission Will Be Crowned with Success.

New Provisional Government Recognized by Britain's Representative.

Text of Minister Stevens's Dispatch to Secretary Foster-The Former Commended for His Action at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .- People wondered to-day at the strange flag floating over Wormley's Hotel. It had a foreign look, and there were many inquiries as to its significance. The Hag is the ensign of the kingdon of Hawaii, and signifies the presence in the hotel of the commissioners selected to negotiate the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. It is a flag of red, white and blue stripes, with a red cross in the corner.

The first interview between Secretary

Foster and the commissioners was held in the diplomatic parlor of the State Department, this morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and lasted half an hour. There was present Secretary Foster and Solicitor Patridge, representing the United States, and Messrs. Thurston, Wilder, Castle, Marsden and Carter, the Hawaiian commissioners; Mr. Kinney, of Salt Lake City, who is present with them as unofficial advisor, and Dr. Mott Smith, the Hawaiian minister, the latter of whom made the introductions. Mr. Thurston, on behalf of his associates, presented their credentials from President Dole, of the provisional government, and supplemented therewith a brief statement of the events of the islands, which were the cause of their visit. Secretary Foster responded in a few words of welcome, stating that the reason of their errand was well known to the people of the United States. After the exchange of social greetings, in the course of which the Secretary expressed his regret that he was unable to receive them at his own house, which had been closed in expectation of his departure tor Europe next week, the interview closed with an engagement to meet again at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the same place. THE COMMISSIONERS PLEASED.

The Hawaiian commissioners returned at once to their hotel, where they discussed the question of making a statement to the people of the United States upon the subject of their mission to this country. Mr. Thurston was asked whether the reception by Secretary Foster had been satisfactory, and he replied that it had been quite so. Of the details, however, be could not speak, as he had been requested by Secretary Foster, pending negotiations, to make no statements regarding the progress thereof. Other members of the commission united with Mr. Thurston in expressing much satisfaction over the manner of their reception. Mr. Castle said he had found Secretary Foster to be an exceedingly affable gentleman, and he anticipated very pleasant relations between him and the commissioners during their stay. They had been cordially received by the representative of the United States government, he said, and this beginning, he believed, augured a satisfactory completion of their The second interview between the com-

missioners and the Secretary of State, this afternoon, was even shorter than the conference of this morning and quite as unproductive in results. There was some informal talk over the annexation proposition, and this was concluded by an agreement that Secretary Foster should again meet the commissioners on Tuesday morning next for an extended conference. The commissioners, while they are saying very little on the subject of the ultimate accomplishment of their object, intimate that they feel very much encouraged. No arrangement has been made for theur reception by President Harrison, but this will probably take place in a few days, as the recognition of the new government by this country removes any hesitation the President might feel in giving the commis-

sioners a formal audience. Secretary Foster made public to-day the full text of the dispatch announcing the Hawaiian revolution, received by him from Minister Stevens on the 28th of January by telegraph from San Francisco, and the answer he sent to the minister. The inby Mr. Stevens bas already been made public, but the reply of Secretary Foster is herewith given for the first time, as fol-

Your dispatch, telegraphed from San Francisco, announcing revolution and establishment of a provisional government, was received today (Jan. 28.) Your course in recognizing an unopposed de facto government appears to have been discreet and in accordance with the facts. The rule of this government has uniformly been to recognize and enter into relation with any actual government in full possession of effective power, with the assent of the people. You will continue to recognize the new government un-der such conditions. It is trusted that the change, besides conducing to the tranquility and welfare of the Hawaiian islands, will tend to draw closer the intimate ties of amity of common interests which so conspicuously and necessarily link them to the United States. You will keep in constant communication with the commander of the United States naval force at Honolulu, with a view to acting, if need be, for the protection of interests and property of American citizens and aiding in the preservation of good order under the changed condition reported.

RECOGNIZED BY BRITAIN. The dispatch from Minister Stevens regarding the revolution in Hawaii is dated "United States Legation, Honolulu, Jan. 18," and was telegraphed from San Francisco Jan. 28. It is addressed to Hon. John W. Foster, Washington, and is as follows: Events in Hawaii in the past few days have moved rapidly. There has been an entire overthrow of the Hawatian monarchy, and the establishment of a provisional government in the interests of the whole people of the islands with-out the sacrifice of a single life. The new government is in full possession of the islands, and was promptly recognized by all the diplomatic representatives. The four men of whom it is composed are of high character, one of whom resigned his position as one of the supreme judges to assume the place. Full dispatches are sent by the mail leaving Honolulu to-day by special steamer. The official appouncement contained in

Minister Stevens's dispatch to Secretary Foster that the representatives of all foreign governments had recognized the provisional government of Hawaii was evidently as much of a surprise to the commissioners now here as was to the general public, as may properly be construed to include the representative of Great Britain. The commissioners say they left Honolulu at 9:15 o'clock on the morning of the day of their departure and up to fifteen minutes before that time they had not heard of the action of Great Britain's representative, although they had been in communication with the executive council before their departure. They say it is probable that the British minister had met the United States minister on the morning in question and had communicated verbally to him the information that he had just before notified the officials of the new government of his recognition, or that he intended doing so, which gave Mr. Stevens the grounds for the statements made in his dispatch. This is the only way in which the commissioners can account for the matter. The commissioners say they have full power to negotiate a treaty of annexation with the United States, and although they have not been officially recognized by this government, yet they are encouraged to believe from the manner in which they have been treated that formal recognition

will soon follow. The Star says: "The most important development in the Hawaii matter to-day is the official announcement that all governments, including Great Britsin, bave recognized the provisional government of Hawaii. It has heretofore been supposed that the British government has withheld any recognition of the new government in Hawaii, but that this was not the case was I tecture.

admitted to-day by Secretary of State Forter and Secretary Tracy. Secretary Poster also gave out for pub-

lication a statement defending the landing of United States marines at Honolulu, and showing that the landing of foreign troops on the Hawaiian islands, in connection with civil disturbances, has taken place on

several occasions. In the Senate to-day Mr. Morgan introduced resolution, which was agreed to, requesting the President to send to the Senate the draft of the annexation treaty negotiations in 1854, but not completed, between the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the kingdom of Hawaii, with the correspondence between the two governments relating to the negotiations. Senator Morgan stated that under the present circumstances the text of this treaty would be of interest to the Senate. and he wanted it placed before the house for the simple purpose of receiving all the information possible.

Mr. Hermann, of Oregon, occupied the time of the House for half a minute to-day on an amendment to the diplomatic bill abolishing the position of consul-general at Honoiulu, Hawaii. He made this amendment, he said, in view of the fact that in a short time there would be no necessity for a consul-general at Honolulu. His State was deeply interested in the situation of affairs, and its Legislature had adopted resolutions, which he read, in favor of annexation. Having emphasized this feeling. he withdrew the amendment.

ONE HUNDRED MILES AN HOUR,

A New Passenger Coach that Will Offer No. Resistance to the Air.

Chicago News. Frederick U. Adams, a Chicago newspaper man, had six patents relating to improvements in railroad car and train construction issued to him last week. The patents, according to the inventor, cover three distinct features of railway train and locomotive construction; first, details of construction of a locomotive and passenger train designed to offer the least amount of resistance to atmosphere; second, a system ventilation in which the air, free of dust, grime and smoke, is admitted from the front of the train and distributed in suitable quantities through the cars; and, third, a system of car-heating, in which the hot air around the boiler and fire-box of the locomotive is carried back through the train and distributed to heat the cars. Mr. Adams is organizing a company for the purpose of giving his patents a commercial value, and has associated with him in the enterprise Robert McCormick, son-in-law

of Joseph Medill. Mr. Adams in his recently published work, "Atmospheric Resistance and Its Relation to the Speed of Railway Trains." describes in detail his system of car, train and locomotive construction, and with elaborate tables essays to prove that "atmospheric resistence is the all-predominating factor in the total of train frictions." He sets forth that the prevailing build of railroad trains is unscientific, and that a train properly designed for minimizing the air resistance due to speed can be made to travel one hundred miles an hour with less expenditure of power than is now required to move a train of equal weight and capacity at a rate of fifty miles an hour, and asserts

that he has designed such a train. The plates and illustrations in the book give the following general idea of the nature and scope of the Adams train: The front of the locomotive is modeled like the prow of a boat. The tender slopes from the front end to meet the lines of the first car of the train. When coupled to a train automatic hoods close the space between the tender and the first car. When the train is made up it stretches away from the tender as if there were but one car.

Between cars are vestibule hoods, flush with the top, bottom and sides of the car. With the vestibule boods closed and the inside doors opened, the interior of the train looks like a tunnel. The trucks are inclosed by movable sides and a false bottom, which clears the road-bed and track by a few inches. From end to end of the train there is a perfect continuity of lines, for the windows are flush with the sides of the cars; there are no steps or cinderbreaks. In short, it would appear that the invention contemplates a railroad train built as nearly as possible on the lives of an ocean steamer.

Mr. Adams estimates that a train, made up of an engine and six Pullman cars, exposes 490 square feet to atmospheric resistance, and that at a speed of sixty miles an hour on a straight level track 78 per cent. of the tractive power of the locomotive is expended in overcoming the resistance due to the displacement of the air. At seventy miles an hour he figures the atmospherie resistance under similar circumstances is 12,005 pounds, or more than the total capacity of an average firstclass passenger locomotive. He compares these figures with estimates which show that a similar train made under his patents would have an exposed frontage of 160 square feet, which, at sixty miles an hour, would meet an atmospheric pressure of 2,880 pounds, or 24 per cent. of the total tractive power, and, at seventy miles an bour, 3,120 pounds, or 83 per cent.

As the windows in an Adams train would be flush with the sides and hermetically sealed, he proposes to ventilate the train by taking in air from the front of the locomotive tender, above the dust and below the smoke. By means of continuous airducts supplied with branches the air is conformation contained in the dispatch sent | ducted through ventilating registers placed

JAY GOULD'S BETTER SIDE.

To His Family He Presented a Different Character from that Known to the World. Western Christian Advocate.

We are permitted this glimpse of the interior life of the great multi-millionaire, which will go far to mitigate the severity of popular judgment. It may not alter the estimate of some of his methods of gain; but it will raise the suspicion that he may have been largely more benevolent than the world has given him credit for. The letter

"To the world my brother was the successful man of business, hated by many because of his success and by others because, in the midst of his wealth, he chose to live a pure and temperate life, devoting his leisure to elevating studies and pursuits and to the happiness of his family, instead of leading a life of gayety and dissipation. To me he was the gentle, loving brother, the dearest playmate of my childhood, the trusted counselor of all my years, and my heart is so sore at my loss that it seems more than I can bear. The abuse heaped upon his name by the public press has added much to the burden. I have read page after page in some of the leading papers that were just tissues of falsehood, and if the names had been left out I would never have known the narratives had the slightest connection with him or with my father's family. It is simply dreadful to have such falsehoods affoat and know there is no way to stop them. No one will ever know his benefactions; for he never would have his name connected with them. He had his own methods of giving charity, and has left them to be carried on according to his own plans; but the newspapers will never sound them abroad, for they will try In vain to know about them. His was a morbid dread of publicity, and he suffered much all his life from being a public man, He shrank from public gaze, and was as timid and gentle as a woman. His last days were beautiful and calm as a summer evening. No fear or dread; for his preparation was fully made, and he felt from the first that it was his last sickness."

Antiseptic Precautions.

"Julia," said Dr. Pillingcare, sitting down at the table and glancing critically at the various dishes placed thereon, "have the water and milk been boiled?"

"And the forks, and spoons, and plater newly scalded!"

"Yes; you can feel them hot yet." "Is the table linen fresh from the laun-

"Bridget rose at 4 to have it done in

"You are sure she used the disinfectant in washing, as I directed?"

"Oh, yes: smell." "Do you think cook takes a thorough bath every dav?" I can't say."

"Well, please take the morning papk-

out of the fumigator and let us have breaes fast. I suppose one must take some chances with these cholera germs." A Use for It at Last.

Brandon Bucksaw. When a man has paid 5 shillings for a big chrysanthemum bloom for-his mantelshelf, and comes down in the morning to find the servant dusting the furniture with it, he may be excused if his language is not of the most modest, pompon order of archi-